

HELD TO THE GRAND JURY

Ethel Conrad and Lillian Graham Charged With Felonious Assault

New York, July 11.—Ethel Conrad and Lillian Graham, who, on June 6, shot W. E. D. Stokes, the millionaire hotel man, in their apartment, were held in \$5,000 bail today for the grand jury on a charge of felonious assault.

WORLD'S MARKETS

(Continued from Page One.)

WESTERN RAILROADS ARE MUCH STRONGER

New York, July 11.—Strength of the western railroad stocks was the feature at the opening today. Union Pacific gained 1-4, St. Paul and Northern Pacific 5/8 and Great Northern preferred 1-2. Otherwise the changes were confined to small fractions. Trading was dull and the market was firm.

CLOSING OF BIG CONCERN

(Continued from Page One.)

abled him to handle these delicate dealings.

Mystery as to Death.

Chicago, July 11.—Mystery in the death of James E. Pettit, whose financial difficulties came to light last night, was probed further today when interested insurance officials asked Deputy Coroner Conrad of Waukegan for a post-mortem examination to determine whether death was from drowning as was reported, or some other cause.

The news of Pettit's death caused a stir in banking circles, and a meeting of the committee of bankers, having the dead broker's affairs in hand, was called. The committee will endeavor to learn the exact amount of Pettit's debts, variously estimated at from \$750,000 to twice that much.

BALLOON IN A CYCLONE.

(Continued from Page One.)

however, we had to give up, and we landed with 30 sacks of ballast left. We slept in the basket till daylight. The Kansas City drew the nearest position in the race. It had ascended first while the hot sun was beating down on the bag. Capt. Honeywell, before the start, feared the heat would force him to descend. His aide, John Watts of Kansas City, had never made a balloon trip before. Libby, the town where the Kansas City landed, is approximately 150 miles north of Kansas City. It is just across the county from Fremont, where the New York landed.

HOW FOREIGN DIPLOMATS ARE HOUSED

Washington has an increasing number of handsome buildings owned by foreign governments devoted to the residence and official use of their representatives in this country. Every one knows where to find the British, French or German ambassadors, no matter what their names may be. No one has ever had the slightest occasion to inquire whether these representatives of the great European nations have large private incomes or small. In Washington, as in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome and other great capitals of the world, there is always an appropriate, permanent embassy of these nations, with suitable salaries for the ambassador or minister, and proper allowance for its maintenance. When Bryce came to be British ambassador at Washington,

SECRETARY STIMPSON SAILING TO INSPECT PANAMA CANAL WORK, ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. STIMPSON



NEW YORK, July 10.—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimpson, with his wife and Brigadier General Clarence Edwards, chief of the bureau of land affairs, has sailed by the United Fruit line's Santa Marta to make an inspection of the work on the Panama canal. Secretary Stimpson said that while he is in the canal zone he will get the fortification board and have

ton, or Dr. Jussard came to the American capital to be spokesman for the French government and people, neither of them was compelled to hunt to find a house. They followed their predecessors into well-appointed embassies without hitch or embarrassment of any sort. Up to the present time almost exactly the contrary has been the experience of American representatives abroad—American Review of Reviews.

REASON AND LAW.

It is probable that in future the criminal feature of the law will be more largely relied upon by the government as a deterrent to monopoly. In this event the question of intent will evidently be of very great importance. The general legal doctrine is that there is no crime without intent, but this is only a rule of construction which may be negated by the legislature. There is a class in which the courts have held that the plain language of statutes made immaterial the question of intent. In such cases the fact that the persons charged have violated the express prohibition of the law is sufficient ground for conviction.

While it still is open to question as to whether the Sherman law is in the same category, yet where a monopoly has been actually created, it will probably be well-nigh impossible for defendants to escape upon the ground of lack of intent. Persons are always presumed to have intended the natural effects of their acts, and the doctrine of intent even where applied, especially in cases of purely statutory delinquencies, has been beaten out very thin.

There may be and probably are sound objections to the statute on economic grounds, but I do not believe that it can be successfully challenged upon the ground of vagueness or uncertainty. It has always been a difficult question to draw the line between "direct" and "indirect" contracts and combinations restraining trade. The difficulty is more acute and generally pressing today because of the approach to actual monopoly in so many of the necessities of life.

SHIPPED HIMSELF BY EXPRESS.

But Beore He Reached His Destination He Was Obligated to Call Out.

Shipped from here as merchandise in a common wooden box a man giving the name of Banks A. Myers, succeeded in reaching Fort Worth, Tex., before he was discovered by officials of the American Express company at that place. Myers' presence in the box was learned only when, almost overcome by the heat and the strain of his long trip, he was forced to make it known. The box, with Myers inside, was sent to the express office by a man giving the name of John Trask, with directions to send it C. O. D. to Galveston.

PSEUDONYMS OF WOMEN WRITERS

The preference of many women writers for a male pseudonym is doubtless a survival of the old superstition that to engage the task of authorship was "unwomanly." The Bronte sisters set the fashion in appearing as Currer, Acton and Ellis Bell respectively. Their example was followed by George Eliot. But George is a name to which the distressed lady novelist flies as to a city of refuge. We have had George Egerton, George Fleming, George Paston and a host of others. Then, too, there have been John Oliver Hobbes, Ralph Iron, Frank Hamel and Frank Danby. On the other hand, Oliver Madox Hueffer shares with the late William Sharp the distinction of feminine disguise, for he was known to the novel reading public until quite recently as Jane Wardle—London Chronicle.

DEATHBED AFFIDAVIT

Introduced in Sugar Hearing by Family of Gustave Kissell

Washington, July 11.—A deathbed affidavit of Gustave Kissell, indicted jointly with former officers of the American Sugar Refining company on charges of conspiracy to restrain trade, was introduced today in the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company today when the House Sugar trust committee resumed its inquiry.

The affidavit, never before made public, was submitted by T. S. Fuller, counsel for the Sugar trust, on request of Wm. B. Guthrie, Kissell's attorney, and members of Kissell's family.

"The affidavit," said Mr. Fuller, "was taken in the hospital in New York a few days before Kissell's death last April, when he realized that he probably would not live to go to trial on the indictment."

Kissell's statement was that he had expressed a desire to testify under oath before the federal grand jury regarding his connection with the \$1,250,000 loan made by the American Sugar Refining company through him to Adolph Seigel of Philadelphia, which transaction Kissell's indictment was based, but that he had been indicted before he had an opportunity to testify.

"Conscious of his 'dangerous' illness Kissell made this declaration:

"I charge made in the indictment that I entered into an unlawful conspiracy with the directors of the American company or anybody else is untrue and the allegations that I wrongfully and unlawfully endeavored to injure him financially and to hinder him from paying his debts and prevent the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company from engaging in business are without foundation or support in the facts and directly in conflict with the truth. I did everything in my power in good faith to assist him financially and to help him pay off the loan and start the refinery and my financial interests were at all times with him and not with the American company."

He admitted voting to close down the Pennsylvania Sugar refinery because it required too much money to operate.

Robert M. Parker, traffic manager of the American Sugar Refining company, testified that the Sugar trust had no advantage over competitors in railroad rates in New York. He was interrogated regarding prosecution of railroad and Sugar trust officials in 1906 for rebating.

"That case killed two men," said Parker.

"Who?" asked Chairman Hardwick. "Guilford and Pomeroy of the New York Central died after they were indicted."

"Did the American Sugar Refining company ever receive any offer of lower rates from the railroads?"

"Not to my knowledge. I would tell them to give the same rates to all."

"Then you don't want concessions?"

"No, we don't want to go to jail." Mr. Parker said the company prepaid its freight at an annual loss of \$50,000 for the purpose of controlling the routing and of giving the customer the advantage of the cheapest route.

"Don't the small roads have to cut under their published rates to meet some low water rates?"

"They never do. You couldn't get a railroad in the United States to charge under a published rate under any conditions."

MAKING LAND NEAR A BIG CITY.

When the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad bought the large tract of marsh at the edge of the sound near Hunt's Point and commenced filling it and installing a storage plant for empty cars it was regarded as a costly experiment by those who could not penetrate the future.

Mr. Rogers figured that hundreds of acres of high land could have been bought at a figure that was not high and the expense of the fill could have been avoided. The railroad authorities said nothing, but continued to reclaim the marsh, and today they have some of the most valuable realty along that portion of Long island sound. The ground is now a highland adjacent, and long since the ashly fill at the bottom had become incorporated with the soft mud which made the ground almost impassable spring and fall when the tides were high and the creeks which intersected the portion were bank full.

Of course the railroad accomplished the work of reclamation with ease and facility and at a price which would have baffled a private individual. With a lot of other work under way and a certain amount of material to be disposed of daily it was a convenience to have a place in which to dump it, so that the work of improvement accomplished a twofold purpose.

It was in line with the stunt put into practice by a man who is now more or less prominently in the public eye through his promotion of a vast seaside project. This man in the early stage of his career was contractor and developer of properties undertaken to remove many thousands of tons of earth in a hilly section which was being made ready for apartment house development. Before he signed the contract he found a man not far away with a large piece of land much below grade. This he offered to build at a price that seemed ridiculously low, and the owner lost no time in binding the bargain. The man who wanted the hillside reduced to grade thought he had a bargain, as the young contractor's figure was lower than those of any of his competitors, so all hands were content. Between what the contractor got for removing the high land and filling the low area he made a handsome profit. With money thus won he commenced building houses and developing sections, until today he is a conspicuous figure—pronounced "lucky" by some and clever by others.

On the Hudson river side of Manhattan beyond the Harlem river the New York Central railroad has for many years been reclaiming land, in fact, for more than fifty miles from New York the work of filling the edge of the river with rock and surfacing with earth and cinders has been in

progress. Many sharp curves and dangerous areas of track within the range of rockfall from the contiguous mountains have been overcome as a result of this work, which has been continued in certain quarters. The roadbed of the railroad has been improved beyond question and travel is safer than ever before.

What the region beyond the Harlem will be within the next twenty years is not difficult to conjecture. Already the territory clear to Yonkers is being developed and the section beyond that, which was once considered scarcely a suburb, is coming into its own with great rapidity. Vast fortunes have been made in realty within fifty miles of New York city and the man who listens to the doddering veteran who tells of the time he was a cow to pasture on his farm in Harlem, and a husband to his children and grandchildren, if he wills, by investing in real estate in the greatest city on the American continent. The manner in which the Pinkney, Wat. Astor, Wendell and other great estates have increased in value is a convincing proof of the fact that the existence of the investment until the opportune moment comes to realize. Somebody once said, "there's nothing like leather." He might have gone further and added "except land."

—New York Sun.

MATT WELLS AND

PACKEY TO FIGHT

Chicago, July 11.—Milwaukee promoters announced yesterday that they had practically closed a match between Matt Wells, the English lightweight, and Packy McFarland of Chicago, the American lightweight, the Badger Athletic club in September.

McFarland had hoped to meet Ad Wolgast, but the announcement from Los Angeles last night that Freddie Welsh and Wolgast will fight next Thanksgiving, and that the champion will not fight at any other time, will probably cause McFarland to accept the Milwaukee offer.

THE POWERS IN THE PACIFIC.

The fact that seems to emerge most clearly from the consideration of present conditions in the Pacific is the vital importance of creating at least two fresh bases of naval power in that ocean if the balance is to be maintained. So long as the British navy by its absolute supremacy could be counted on as a decisive factor in any part of the world where British interests might be involved, the development of similar navies was likely to proceed on more measured lines. They had no prospect of securing a permanent advantage. The situation we have to face at present is the Great Britain is actually occupied in keeping a predominance in European waters, and unless she makes a supreme effort she can hardly hope to do that. Therefore the ambitious and rivalries which her unquestioned supremacy has kept in check must be expected to assert themselves with augmented force in non-European waters. Until 1915 she has an agreement with Japan which nominally secures that status quo in the Far East. As a matter of fact, the status quo is altering all the time and not to the benefit of the British dominions in the Pacific by some means will be urged at our next imperial conference, and Americans must watch the result with considerable anxiety, for the decision must largely affect their own future policy. As a continental self-contained nation they once dreamed of avoiding all outside complications either through alliances or disputes, but the whole course of their recent history demonstrates the futility of such hopes. As far as the Pacific is concerned, the security of the great seaboard which is bound to develop there would be sufficient to demand the provision of adequate sea power. The distance between the United States and her markets in Eastern Asia, added to the fact that her best strategic points (in Hawaii and the Philippines) are also a long way from their bases, make it essential that she should find support in the Southern Pacific from a friendly naval power whose ambitions and ideals run parallel with her own.—Lynchburg, Va. Colquhoun, in North American Review.

SEIZING THE OPPORTUNITY.

Crabshaw—If you insist on this new gown I'll have to get it on credit.

Mrs. Crabshaw—As long as it's going to be charged, dear, I may as well get a more expensive one.—Life.

A SMILE.

Scribbler—Can you suggest a simile for giving advice?

Scrawler—How would pouring water on a duck's back do?—Philadelphia Record.

PLANS FOR A 100-STORY BUILDING.

Cleveland, July 11.—Addressing the convention of the National Building Congress, Owners and Managers here today, George Mortimer of New York said that plans for a 100-story building 1,200 feet high have been drawn and that such a structure is a probability of the near future in New York.

MAGEE HAS BEEN INDEFINITELY SUSPENDED.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Sherwood Magee, the star outfielder of the Philadelphia National club, who yesterday assaulted and severely injured John Finerman while the latter was umpiring the game with St. Louis, was today indefinitely suspended.

RECALL TO GO OUT OF RESOLUTION.

Washington, July 11.—Fresh from a conference with President Taft, Chairman Smith of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor today gave notice of an amendment to eliminate the judiciary recall provision in the Arizona constitution, and said that if the resolution is adopted as it passed the house, it would be vetoed.

CHANGE IN WOMEN AND NINE-HOUR RUNNING CARS WORK DAY

A change of schedule on the Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth lines of the Ogden Rapid Transit has gone into effect. A 20-minute schedule is being given on the Twenty-second street line and a 15-minute schedule is furnished for the Twenty-fifth street line. On the Twenty-second street line the cars will leave each end of the road on the hour and every 20 minutes after that. On the Twenty-fifth street line the cars will leave the ends of the road on the hour and every 15 minutes after that. The hour of operation has been no change in the Washington avenue line schedule.

Due to the burning out of the Willard motor generator Sunday, the interurban system from Brigham to Ogden and that of Ogden canyon was completely crippled yesterday and Sunday night. The steam plant had to be put into action in order to get enough power to keep the cars moving, and a number of cars were taken from the service during that time. The generator has been placed in commission again, however, and the entire power capacity of the system is now in operation and will be tomorrow.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE

The following real estate transfers have been made:

Catherine Culver to A. G. Horn, a part of lot 11, block 10, South Ogden survey. Consideration, \$2,000.

Roy G. Mitchell and wife to G. M. Mitchell and wife, a part of lot 20 and all of lots 21 to 25, inclusive, block 1, Valley View addition, Ogden survey. Consideration, \$1.

Eliza J. Badger to Amanda Jane Farr, a part of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 20, township 6 north, range 1 west of Salt Lake meridian. Consideration, \$1.

Eliza J. Badger to Eliza May Taylor, a part of block 54, plat A, Ogden city survey. Consideration, \$1.

The Union Pacific company to Wm. H. Hill, Jr., section 35, township 7 north, range 1 west of Salt Lake meridian. Consideration, \$480.

ARCHITECTS ARE SUING FOR \$644

In Judge Harris' division of the district court this morning the trial of the case of Smith & Hodgson against the Orpheum Amusement company was taken up, the entire day being consumed in the hearing.

The plaintiffs are suing the defendants for a balance alleged to be due for services rendered April 1, 1909, amounting to \$644.30. The services given are alleged to have been furnishing in architectural designs in the remodeling of the Grand Opera house on Washington avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. The defendants deny the account.

In the matter of the estate of Mary A. McCullough, deceased, William McCullough, the administrator, has petitioned the district court for a final accounting and distribution of the estate.

OUR PRODIGAL USE OF TIMBER.

Although we cut about 23,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood every year in the United States, if we set imports over against exports only 2 per cent of this goes abroad. It is clear, therefore, that we are using practically all the wood that is taken from our forests. Moreover, 2 per cent of all the pulp wood are imported from Canada. The present yield of forest products thus barely suffices for our own needs.

But the wood we use every year, as Raphael Zon points out in the current number of the American Conservation, is between three and four times as much as our forests now produce by their natural growth. In other words, we cannot even supply our own needs unless we produce more wood, or use less, or both.

Theoretically, of course, there is one more way out, when our own supply is exhausted, from other countries that have wood to spare. But this is really no real alternative at all, for there is no country or which we can hope to draw.

Europe is compelled to draw upon her neighbors and this hemisphere to the extent of 140,000,000 cubic feet a year. This steadily drains the forests of Russia, Sweden and Austria-Hungary where the supplies will soon be reduced to the point at which they can meet only the home demand. Then Canada will be the only remaining source for the countries which have not enough to supply themselves.

The United States will be the only one of many bidders for the Canadian supply, which, in turn, must inevitably be depleted more and more.

"America must grow its own timber," is the conclusion which Mr. Zon, one of the most capable foresters in the country, draws from these facts.

The writer then goes on to show that it is perfectly possible both to reduce the present per capita consumption of timber and make our forests produce much more per acre.

We now use, for every man, woman and child in the country, 250 cubic feet of wood per year. We could get along without hardship on 150 or even 100 cubic feet per year. It is possible, again, to increase the productivity of our forests from the present yield of twelve cubic feet an acre to a yield of fifty cubic feet per acre. By these results, which may be attained by proper economy in the use of wood and by the practice of forestry, we can grow all the wood we shall need from the 450,000,000 acres which should properly be left under forest.

Thus Mr. Zon holds that it is not only necessary for us to grow our own wood, but, fortunately that it is entirely practicable for us to do so, if we act vigorously and in time.

Charges that a number of Ogden merchants are violating the woman's nine-hour work day law were made before the Trades and Labor assembly at its meeting last night, and a committee was appointed to make a thorough investigation of the matter.

While the names of the offending business men were given by the members making the charges, these are being withheld by the assembly officers until official information can be secured, at which time formal charges will be made and prosecutions begun under the new law. It is the intention of the labor assembly to make the charges and to produce its own witnesses in the prosecution of the violators. Some of the assembly members say that there seems to be a disposition on the part of the state officers to overlook violations of the labor laws, because such prosecutions generally affect men influential in politics as well as men of wealth.

The committee which was appointed was instructed to gather evidence sufficient to secure convictions against all violators of the woman law and the officers state that when this evidence is presented no time will be lost in beginning criminal actions against the employers, no matter whom they may be.

John Burt of the Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway Employees of America was elected president of the assembly to succeed W. H. Gerrard.

George Selber was chosen as vice president of the body and J. A. Reeder was re-elected secretary and treasurer. George Tamm was elected to the office of guide and Paul Straepel will act as sergeant-at-arms for the ensuing year.

Chief Browning made the statement this morning that he positively would not be a candidate for the office of mayor at the fall election.

"It is not my intention to seek the office," Chief Browning said. "I have not expressed any desire to be a candidate for commissioner-mayor. Just how such a rumor became launched I do not know, but, however, it may have started, there isn't anything to it. I would not feel that I could fill the position as it should be filled, so I would not make any effort to secure the office."

CHIEF OF POLICE IS NO CANDIDATE

Tea-pot tempers are already beginning to rage on the frothy sea of local non-partisan politics. The suggestion of the Salt Lake Tribune that a number of citizens might be candidates for the office of commissioner-mayor is causing such a number of denials from the alleged office seekers, the latest of these coming from Chief of Police T. E. Browning.

Chief Browning made the statement this morning that he positively would not be a candidate for the office of mayor at the fall election.

"It is not my intention to seek the office," Chief Browning said. "I have not expressed any desire to be a candidate for commissioner-mayor. Just how such a rumor became launched I do not know, but, however, it may have started, there isn't anything to it. I would not feel that I could fill the position as it should be filled, so I would not make any effort to secure the office."

MUNICIPAL COURT

In the Municipal court George F. Cave has brought suit against Mrs. J. D. Stone for \$15.30 on account.

C. E. Coulter has commenced action against Fred J. Newman for \$35 for professional services.

Dr. Fred G. Clark has filed suit against Arthur Porter for \$14 for professional services.

SIMPLE SCENERY IMPROVES A PLAY

"No one who has seen a play staged out of doors at night, where the darkness eliminated all need of wing pieces and proscenium, where the characters grow into the sight or melt out of it, can fail to have been impressed by the heightened, almost dreamlike illusion," writes Walter Pritchard Eaton in "The Question of Scenery" in the American Magazine. "If, now, you hang in front of a suggestively painted backdrop—a real picture—some decorative draperies on either side, eliminating formal wing pieces and sharp edges; if you light this picture from behind the draperies, so that to the audience they will rather be solids of shadow, leaving between your actors and the audience a transparent region of darkness, as it were, an intangible glass of illusion, you have achieved an effect of possible beauty, an increased suggestiveness by the simplest of means. Certainly, by some such method the production of Shakespeare could be greatly simplified, many of the scenes now omitted restored to the acting text, the 'waits' cut down, the whole narrative made more coherent and rapid."

A WIDE AWAKE CONSTABLE.

"Ye say ye ain't been speedin', eh?" said Silas as he stopped the car.

"Nary a speed," said the chauffeur, trying to be amiable.

"When did ye leave Quinceville?" demanded Silas, suspiciously.

"Five o'clock this morning," said the chauffeur, with a wing at his companion.

"Five o'clock in the morning, eh?" said the constable, catching the wink. "Taken ye six hours to come four miles, Waa! I guess I'll run ye in, anyway, until I'll chide a complaint from overspeedin' to obstructin' the highway."—Harper's Weekly.

THE "SHOW BUSINESS."

In considering the theater one must not confuse the dramatic art with the "show business," because they are quite different. A small part of the public talks and thinks about the former, but the average manager laughs at the mere mention of it. With him it is business pure and simple; he is out to make money and his eye is ceaselessly focused upon the box office.

To be sure, there are one or two managers who, on account of breeding or education prefer to produce plays of culture and merit, providing of a fair one, but there is no such thing as a theatrical manager who puts money into a play simply because it is worthy and deserves a hearing. The New theater died that policy and had to close its doors. Why should the

A BIG LINE OF SAILORS

Sailors for Land Lubbers!

Prices at low tide!!

Wide and narrow brims, plain and fancy bands. We're closing out our whole bunch of straws—while you still have several weeks of hot weather to wear them.

Get a new one—cheaper than having the old one cleaned.

25% off

Keep cool!

Big discount on men's Summer Suits.

Kuhn's Modern Clothes Shop

Wash. Ave. at 2365
Come On In

CONCURRENCE.

(From Ideas.)

The acoustic properties of the new Old Bailey are by no means as perfect as they might be, and there is a decided echo of the walls. Some time ago Judge Rastoul sentenced a prisoner to six months' hard labor, and directly he had pronounced sentence, "six months' hard labor," was echoed from the back of the court.

The prisoner was so taken by surprise that, turning to a warder by his side, he inquired, "Do these 'ere sentences run concurrently?"

EFFECTIVE.

Doctor—Well, and did you take his temperature?

Wife—Oh, yes, sir. I put the barometer on 'is chest and it goes up to very dry, so I fetches 'im a quart of beer, an' now he's gone to work.

A LARGE EXCEPTION.

"I always agree with my husband."

"Very sweet of you."

"Except, of course, when he is in the wrong."

SOCIETY

LAWN PARTY.

One of the pretty outdoor parties of the week end was given by Mrs. William Stowe at her home on Seventh street, when about forty guests were entertained on her lawn, which, with its profusion of roses, shrubs, trailing vines, climbing roses and handsome trees, was given an added charm by the effectively festooned Japanese lanterns, which shed a soft, variegated light over the entire grounds. Tables, chairs, hammocks, swings and lawn seats were nicely arranged, and the delicious lunch that was served on the prettily decorated tables was among the delightful features of the evening.

Songs and instrumental numbers were interspersed by popular games, to which appropriate prizes added zest.

With congratulations to the hostess for a delightful evening spent, the guests departed, carrying with them pleasant anticipation of a future bidding to the home of Mrs. Stowe.

WHAT-I-CAN GRILLS.

</